

The Times.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE TIMES

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FOR THE TIMES.

STANZAS.

BY MOLLIE.

My home is on the hills:
It is among the mountains
Where the gurgling rills
Flow from sparkling fountains.
My home is where the pines
Their murmuring music make,
When the blowing winds
From their slumbering awake.
My home is where the flowers
Come early in the spring,
To decorate the bowers
That Nature 'round me flings.
My home is where the birds
Flit from tree to tree,
And with their wild-note words,
Pour forth sweet melody.
My home is where the forests wild
Are beautiful and gay,
Where all is lovely, pure and mild,
And balmy breezes play.
And O, my home! is where
All hearts are true and kind,
And life has not a care
That they around me twine.
RANDOLPH, May 12.

PLEASURES.

But pleasures are like poppies spread;
You seize the flower—its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow-falls in the river—
A moment white—then lost forever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm. [Burns.]

The following article on "Honesty," is from the pen of a new contributor—Miss EMMA SOPHIA MILLS, of Bridgeport, Conn., one of the most promising of Northern writers. We commend the sketch to the diligent perusal of our young gentleman readers, with the assurance of the writer that the article was written for their sole benefit, and hoping that, (tho' the coat might pinch in some places) they would endeavor to put it on, and get a long the best way their consciences will permit them. We hope to hear from the author often.

How true is the old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," and it is to be lamented that thousands who call themselves Christians are guilty of the breach of this duty; and every kind of dishonesty is practiced among us. Have we not to lament that society is infested with liars, deceivers, cheats, and robbers; and very private ones too, besides public ones. Strangers not only prey upon strangers, but servants upon their masters, laborers on their employers, and dependants on their benefactors. So fully are we aware of the existence, or the probable existence, of dishonesty, that wherever we go, our suspicions are continually awake.

Dishonesty is an impure stream, from an impure fountain. But the more particular causes of dishonesty are these: slothfulness, idleness, an aversion to labor and the business of our calling. How many of our young men who ought to be ornaments in the world, instead of a disgrace to society,—and lounging in saloons, smoking, drinking and gambling, if instead of which they would do something in the world, how much better would they feel. In some this vice may be considered in a measure constitutional. They are naturally slothful and sluggish, they do nothing with a proper spirit.

A fondness for company and folly, they become impotent of application to business and reluctant for labor, they are in great danger of practicing dishonesty of one sort or another. They offer a thousand petty excuses to their employers for not having done their work; they lose their custom; circumstances become pressing; they can obtain credit no longer, but must have a living, and dishonesty must be practiced to obtain it. They imagine evil upon their beds and study schemes; how readily evil devices occur to a proud man, averse and unaccustomed to labor. The forsaking of industry is the abandoning of honesty.—Careful attention to our employments in life are of essential importance to honor and honesty, and they are equally so to real religion and christian morality.

And why should young America be ashamed to work for their living? did not their fathers and forefathers work before them in an honorable way? and the brave old patriots too did the same. Did they not exert themselves in gaining the liberty of their country? and have they not got it too, those brave men.

"Who fought and bled in freedom's cause!" What an example does it set the young ones, that they should work and follow their example, and be a blessing to their country in the place of a curse. Instead of lounging around the streets of our cities, drinking, smoking and gambling, and above all, living on their parents, who earned their money by the sweat of their brow. How much happier would they be, and not have to reflect on themselves in after life, and leading a life of idleness, and good-for-nothing if all would strive to do the best they could, how much more honesty there would be in the world. Then let our young men, and all of us altho' idleness is an odious vice and the sure way to dreadful evils, not only in time but also in eternity. And let us all remember that in traveling through this world of cares, "That honesty is the best policy."

THE FEMALE MIND.—The influence of the female mind over the stronger mind of man, is greater, perhaps, than many are willing to acknowledge. Its operations are various, and some men struggle fearfully to disengage themselves from it. But this we believe, that more or less, all men have felt its power; and those, perhaps, have experienced it to the greatest extent, who would have supposed they despised it most. A woman loses many of her charms, and consequently much of her power in the opinion of many, when she ranges herself on the side of that which is wrong, while it is impossible to calculate the influence exercised with tenderness and modesty. The ruin produced by a bad woman may be sudden and violent, and compared to the bursting of a volcano, or the overflows of the ocean; but the influence of a virtuous woman are like the gentle dew and morning showers, which descend silently and softly, and are known only by their effects in the smiling aspect of the valleys, and the weight of the autumnal branches.

A HAPPY HOME.—We fear there are but few happy homes in this world. We do know, that, if any connection be formed on any other basis than that of Christianity there can be no permanent enjoyment. A happy home! How much is embraced in that sentence? how glorious and instructive! Alas, how rarely do we find one! We enter family circles daily where there seems to be mutual love and happiness. How little it is real! It has been said that there is a skeleton in every house. How easy it is to destroy the peace and unanimity of home! One unquiet spirit may transform the calmest circle into a place of torment. A family-circle resembles an electrical one: while all are similar in disposition, and governed by the same motives of mutual love, the current of love will flow free and undisturbed. Let there be introduced one foreign nature, and the circle is broken; and, where all was harmony before, there is now chaos and confusion.—Prisoner's Friend.

HINTS TO PARENTS.—The Rev. Hosea Ballou—the founder and champion of Universalism in this country—was accustomed to say to parents: "If you practice severity, speak harshly, frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imitate your spirit and manners. But if you are wise, and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation

will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friend which children have on earth."

As frost to the bud and blight to the blossom, even such is self-interest to friendship; for confidence cannot dwell where selfishness is porter at the gate.—Tupper.

Literary.

To Power's Greek Slave.

BY R. GRIFITH STAPLES.

Fair limning of an immortal mind—
Brighter than e'en the poet's dream—
Or ideal forms which being have,
Deceptive like Parnassus's gleam.
Each feature perfect and perfection all;
Position which doth volumes tell—
And every grace like heaven-born forms,
Each sin the sense with mystic spell.
Prometheus first from clay to form
Man's image—celestial fire stole
With sacrilegious hands from heaven;
For mortal's pride's beyond control.
But thou, O god-like Power, doth teach
Nature its imperfections all;
And, from yonder courts an image snatched,
Bright as our parents are the fall.

Not Venus with all her beauty crowned:
Cybele of gods the mother great!
Aurora, with her countenance of gold—
Or all the graces which on them wait,
Combine such matchless symmetry,
As in thee, great mistress of art,
We behold! and gaze, and wonder
If our mind acts not deception's dart.

In vain we may the muses court,
Or strive to climb Parnassus' side,
And lay our head away down
While vocal is Pegasus' tide.
The poet's lyre is mute in praise,
When speaking of thy comely form,
And words inadequate are found,
While trembles the tongue in sweet alarm.

Alphonse de Lamartine.

In the first number of a periodical just commenced by Lamartine, he makes this melancholy avowal: "Under deceiving appearances my life is not calculated to excite envy; I shall say more—it is at an end; I no longer live—I survive. Of all these multiple men, that lived in me, to a certain degree—man of sentiment, man of poetry, man of the tribune—no more remains of me but the man literary. The literary man himself is not happy. Years do not yet weigh me down, but they reckon me up. I bear more painfully the loads of my heart than the load of years. These years, like the ghosts of Macbeth, passing their hands over my shoulder, show me with the finger, not crowns, but a sepulchre; and would to God I were already laid there! I have not within me a smile for either the past or the future; I grow old without posterity in my empty house, all surrounded with the tombs of those I have loved; I cannot take a step from my dwelling without striking my foot against one of those stumbling-stones of our tenderness or our hopes. There are so many bleeding fibres torn from my heart still living and buried before me, while this heart within me beats like a time-piece which one has forgotten to take down in abandoning a house, and which still sounds in vacancy the hours that no one counts."

FOR OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.—The Rev. Sidney Smith once said in writing of kissing. "We are in favor of a certain degree of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long, and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy. Let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes, and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us forty years, and we believe that it will be one of the last things we think of when we die."

SLEEP.—How to get to sleep is, to many persons, a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chase the body and extremities with a coarse towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or sponge bath, and rubbing, or a good run, or a

rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times, just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are easy and simple of application in castle or cabin and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer,—balmy sleep."

The Fiddle.

No man who is not a fiddler can be fully aware of the virtues that reside in a fiddle. To the majority of mankind, the thing is but a vibratory machine of thin wood, furnished with tightened strings for the production of musical sounds; and the non-fiddling portion of the community are apt to entertain a derogatory notion both of fiddles and fiddlers, as though there were something unbecoming to the dignity of human nature in the production of melody by shaking the elbow and twiddling the fingers. Not that they by any means object to the result produced, or refuse to listen to the harmonious combination of sounds which horsehair and rosin elicit, or refrain at all times from responding to the invitation of the music by tripping through the mazes of the delightful dance; but they would not be seen to operate themselves; they could not submit to be themselves the fiddlers. A small section of society—a dismal dolorous and drab-headed community—go still further. With them, the terms "to play the fiddle" and "to play the fool" are synonymous; and the notes of a fiddle-string sound irreverently in their ears, and they look upon fiddlers as persons in a highly equivocal, not to say dangerous, position.

Wonderful Instance of Sagacity.

—We hear, says the Sandusky Register, of an instance of sagacity practiced by the elephant attached to Herr Dreisbach's Menagerie, which deserves record. Coming into Newark, O., last Saturday, the elephant's keeper fell in a fit from his horse. The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some members of the company went forward to pick up the man. But the elephant would not allow any person to approach the senseless form of his keeper. Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him on the ground, and kept watch over him. Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant, who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay watched by the sagacious animal. After lying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, and yet the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the animal was docile and obedient in a moment; and the keeper was properly cared for—the elephant, all the while, expressing the utmost anxiety for the sick man.

What else was this but the exercise of a human intelligence, in which pity and affection and reason were all undoubtedly blended? We can almost believe that that animal, at least, has something of a soul, if its reason which marks the presence of the immortal spark.

CAPITAL FOR YOUNG MEN.—It is a consolation for all right-minded young men, that though they may not be able to command as much pecuniary capital as they would wish, to commence business themselves, yet there is a moral capital which they can have that will weigh as much as money with persons whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists of truth, honesty and integrity; to which may be added decision, courage, firmness and perseverance. With these qualities, there are few obstacles which cannot be overcome. Friends spring up and surround such a young man almost by magic. Confidence flows out to him, and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a young man is far in advance of many who started with him, having equal talents and larger pecuniary means; are long our young man stands foremost, trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader to commence life on the principle that moral capital is the thing after all.

A tea service of silver, costing \$850, has been prepared by the Portsmouth (Va.) friends of Dr. Jos. N. Schoolfield, of Peters-

burge, commemorative of his "distinguished services during the pestilence of 1855."

THE COURTESIES OF BUSINESS LIFE.—Business men who lay in a fair stock of civility, will find it as good an investment to draw, please, and retain custom, as they can make. The small civilities and courtesies of life are too often neglected by them. We have been taunted as a nation of shopkeepers, who, in our haste to be rich, forget not only proprieties but moralities; we have been charged with idolatry, worshipping the almighty dollar, and the conduct of some among us has given color to the charge. Let not the reproach longer remain. A nation immersed in trade need not, necessarily, be forgetful of the requirements of honor, uprightness, and truth. A man in trade need not be a boor, nor is he, in anywise, exonerated from extending towards his customers the same suavities he would extend to a guest in his house, to a stranger he is introduced to in company. He don't indulge in formal etiquette and pompous civilities, for there is heart in such a manner; but in the easy genial habits which speak a kindly feeling and claim a reciprocating respect.

Merchants' Magazine.

SOMETHING FOR WRITERS.—1. Be brief. This is the age of Telegraphs and Stenography. 2. Be pointed. Don't write all round a subject without hitting it. 3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's drowsy business. Let the reader do his own dreaming. 4. Eschew prolixity. Plunge at once into your subject, like a swimmer in cold water. 5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family. 6. Condense. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. We want thoughts in their quintessence. 7. When your article is complete, strike out nine-tenths of the adjectives. The English is a strong language, but it won't bear too much "reducing." 8. Avoid all high-flown language. The plainest Anglo-Saxon words are the best. Never use stilted when legs will do as well. 9. Make your sentences short. Every period is a mile-stone, at which the reader may halt and rest himself.

POOR OLD BULL.—Ole Bull seems to be in bad luck of late years. He purchased a colony of Pennsylvania, and when he had expended some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in improvements, he was for the first time informed that his title to the land was not good. On examination, it turned out to be true, and the generous proprietors of the land compromised with him by allowing him some seventeen thousand dollars for all he had expended.—Then he was taken in by a distinguished pianist, who occasionally visits this community, and who is very affected in his manners, for some five thousand dollars, in relation to getting up an opera troupe. As this last affair is to be brought before the New York Courts shortly, we merely state the fact, without going into details, all of which will be made public in a short time. And now we learn he has just sustained another temporary check in the sudden and unexpected departure of his late agent, Franz Theis, who took with him a quantity of Ole Bull's funds, from Richmond, a few days since.—Pet. Express.

A FRUITFUL NEIGHBORHOOD.—In Wayne county, Pa., in a circle of seven miles, there live thirteen families, which bear the aggregate number of 195 children. They are distributed as follows: Jonathan Adams, 18; Jacob Kellum 10; David Eaton 15; Eben Brown 16; James Adams 14; Josiah Cole 13; Thos. Todd 20; John Phillips 12; Oliver Bullings 13; James Brown 10; William Tyler 10; Amos Tyles 22.—Except Thomas Todd, none of these worthy citizens has more than one wife. A man named Lockwood, in the same neighborhood, has been married three years, and has six children.

TROOPS IN FLORIDA.—A paragraph is being published in many newspapers, representing that there are but three companies of troops now in Florida. On inquiry at the War Department, we learn this is a mistake. There are now stationed there ten companies of regular, (artillery,) whose aggregate strength is about 800 men, and five companies of Mounted Volunteers,

numbering about 400 men. The total aggregate is, therefore, about 1200 men. Washington Star.

The Washington Star states that the President having received the new Minister from Nicaragua, has determined to prevent, at all hazards, the departure of armed bands from the United States for Central America.

Common Schools.

From the American Journal of Education.

MORAL EDUCATION.
THE BEST METHODS OF TEACHING MORALS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY REV. CHARLES BROOKS, OF MEDFORD, MASS.

This world is our school-house, God is our Teacher and the Bible our class-book; and yet there are in the United States, two millions of children, between the ages of 5 and 15 who receive no moral culture; so many heathen in the midst of Christianity; barbarians in the midst of civilization! Do you ask, what are we going to do with this increasing army of future voters, who begin to think they hold the balance of power and are therefore preparing to take command of the country. That is not the question. The question is, what are they going to do with us? I can but find one way of disarming the native savagery, and of preventing the probable future venality of this mass of our own and foreign population; and that is, by having a law that shall compel every child to go to school, and then by having moral nurture secured to every pupil.

That morals should be taught in every school I take for granted. That they can be taught; because they are taught in hundreds of schools in this country. In the Kingdom of Prussia, religion stands first in every catalogue of school-studies and it is required to be taught, according to law, in every parish as a separate parish, but the clergymen must transmit his marks of merit, for each pupil, to the public school teacher, and those marks go to make up the relative rank of the pupil in that public school. In our country it is forbidden by law to teach sectarian dogmatics in public schools; but, not forbidden to teach morals. The question before us now is, how can morals be most effectually taught in our common or public Schools?

Can there be a more difficult problem presented for solution? It confessedly stands at the head of perplexing questions in this department on account of the jealousy of different religious sects. I undertake it with extreme diffidence; but, without angling for sympathy or wasting time in apologies, let us to our work.

What is it to teach morals in a school? It is to impart moral ideas to children's minds by words; and then, by exercise and example, to make those moral ideas become active principles, embodied in the life. The intellectual idea is first, as a cause; the good life is second as an effect.

Under the head of morals I include all the principles which should regulate the conduct of men: viz, justice, veracity, temperance, industry, chastity, economy, benevolence, love of truth, love of order, conscientiousness, obedience to law, obedience to parents, veneration of age, duties to brothers and sisters, duties to the young, to the state, to the cause of light, liberty, and love. To do violence to any of these principles is to do an immoral act; it is to go contrary to the will of God and the commands of Christ.

Having defined what is meant by morals, and what it is to teach them, the *modus operandi* is the next question.

Apprehend there are four ways or methods by which these moral principles may be taught in the schools of the U. States. Three of these modes are direct; one indirect. The indirect mode I will mention first; and it is through the

Family. If parents communicate moral ideas to their children's minds by fireside instruction, and communicate spiritual glow to their hearts by eloquent goodness of life, then their children go to school prepared and willing to receive moral culture there, and prepared also to set before the school, winning lessons of moral beauty. If children receive no spiritual development at home, then they go to school with calloused hearts. In one sense, therefore, parents are to decide whether moral culture can or cannot be prosecuted in the school.

Again. If parents in their families, will speak respectfully and affectionately of the

teachers of their children, then those teachers can get hold of the minds and hearts of their pupils; but, if parents speak distrustfully or contemptuously of the teachers of their children, then those teachers can do their children very little good. Parents, therefore, have it in their power morally to strengthen and build up the school or to weaken or destroy it. The family is God's primary school, introductory to the public school. In the family every thing and every body teaches. There are infinitely complex and indescribable feelings, which there give the greatest force to ideas and an unconscious influence to conduct. These manifest themselves in the glance of a mother's eye, the tones of a father's voice, and the manner of a faithful friend. It is this mysterious something, which is all around us like an atmosphere, that truly and permanently shapes youthful character. The children think the family thoughts, catch the family manners, and follow the family aims; thus carrying the family morals into the school-house, as the grinder of aromatic seeds carries with him wherever he goes, the fragrance of his workshop.

My first mode, therefore, of securing moral teaching in the school, is to secure it in the family.

The second method of teaching morals in schools, is by the voice and example of the teacher. This method is direct. The whole practical philosophy of the school system may be summed up in these eight words, "as is the Teacher, so is the school." The nineteenth century demands a higher type of teachers; teachers who are more than a match for the intense mental activity of the age, and who can more than master its tyrannous selfishness. The 19th century imperiously demands, also, that the high and sacred office of teacher should be made a *fixed profession*, and that school instructors should be as fully prepared for their duties as is the clergyman for his. Teachers, teachers, yes! I say teachers have an inconceivable and paramount agency in shaping the destinies of the world. If the question be put to me,—which is the most important to the highest and most durable interests of society, viz, to have a competent pulpit orator for 1,000 grown-up persons, or to have a competent school teacher for the children of those 1,000 persons, I answer, that in my judgment it is the most important to have the competent teacher; inasmuch as the foundation and walls of a building are more important, on the whole, than its finish or its furniture. We have reached a period of the world when society needs whole men; men whose physical, intellectual and moral powers have been developed in their natural order, proper time, and due proportion; men, in whom each of these powers occupies the exact place in the grown-up character, which God ordained in the infant constitution. How can we have such men except by the early unfolding of their various powers? I say early. This work must be commenced as soon as reason dawns and conscience speaks. What so necessary as competent teachers of the young mind, and competent guides of the young heart? It is competent teachers, therefore, that I would use for inculcating moral truth and Christian virtue in our common schools. A stupid, unfaithful and vicious teacher, in a company of innocent children, is what the serpent was in Paradise.

It comes then to this,—that, if we have accomplished, purposely prepared, faithful and Christian teachers in our schools we can have and certainly shall have morality taught in them, both by precept and example. If we have not such teachers, we have no right to expect such instruction. As is the teacher, so is the school. Nothing can be truer. Competent teachers, whose learning is sanctified by piety, and whose characters are all radiant with love, will assuredly impart their nobility of soul to their pupils. Their spiritual magnetism will go out from them whenever innocent childhood presents itself as a conductor. Such teachers will unconsciously throw into the daily lessons some moral suggestion, moral hint, moral maxim, or moral query; thus giving moral polarity to every thing. Morals will thus act the part in the daily instruction, which oxygen acts in the atmosphere; *invisibly* mixed with other ingredients, yet the life of them all. Such teachers will be consistent. They will strive to be what they teach; and thus throw over all their instruction the beautiful illustrations of their own example.

Now it is very plain, that such teachers, who project themselves into the motives and affections of their pupils, will gradually, but insensibly, become a rule, a conscience, eye, a Bible to them! The sight

such an instructor will be to them as the beauty of holiness; because they know his heart is moved by generous impulses, and his life governed by lofty principles. In one sense he represents God to them. Such a teacher knows that our earthly life and our immortal hopes are intended to form character, and that character does not come of mathematics and logic, so much as from the daily exercise of the intellectual and moral faculties united, and from the daily practice of good deeds. When he reads the Sacred Scriptures each morning (and no school should ever be opened without reading them,) he will select those parts which will most readily attract juvenile curiosity and most seriously impress youthful hearts. When he leads in their devotions (and this service should always follow the reading of God's holy word,) he will take great pains to pray like a child, and not like a man; and in all religious services he will be specially moved by brevity and humiliation, by earnestness and simplicity to touch the deepest fountain of feeling in his pupils. By this reading of the Scriptures and offering of prayer he will teach them that they should begin every thing with God; that they should never place what they dare not ask him to aid, and never do what they may not ask him to approve. Over the school-room door of one of the Normal schools in Germany are these three words "Pray and Work." This command our Christian teacher would obey and persuade his pupils to obey. Thus he would make morality permeate all true culture, and seize every little incident whereby he could expand the idea of right or deepen the love of truth. I say, that the teacher who is thus filled with Christ's holy spirit and God's holy love, can no more abstain from teaching morality in his school than he can abstain from breathing. My second practical method, therefore, of teaching morals in schools is to have competent teachers, who are fully able and ever ready to do in this department. What God and nature require to be done.

The third practical method of teaching morals in our public schools is by books. The Bible should occupy the first place in schools. Whether it should or should not be introduced, is a question I would not consent to entertain; for, if God's own word is not to be read by his children, I know of no book that should be. There are good moral class-books which might be used with great effect by the teachers. There is a small book called "Morals for Schools," written by a lady of Maine, which has done much service; but the best work of the kind, I think, is Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." This great and good man has secured the lasting gratitude of the philanthropist and the Christian; and now, after a long, useful, and brilliant career, retires from his high position amidst the benedictions of the country. Let me now speak of our school-books, and I say, that books, like teachers, must have morality in them else they cannot impart it. Books, therefore, must be made with special reference to this paramount object. The reading books should contain interesting stories, dialogues, poems, parables, portions of natural history, descriptions of storms, seasons, atmospheric phenomena, biography of good men and women who have resisted temptation, and attained eminence by their moral force of character, biography of bad persons who have come to poverty, disgrace and ruin by yielding to temptation. The most valuable information, and the most attractive moral principles may be so united in a reading book, as to be imperceptibly introduced together to the young mind. The grammar book should teach its science thoroughly, but its principles should be illustrated by short and pithy maxims which contain the moral element. If the author of a grammar wishes to do it, he can make its pages luminous with Divine truth, without exciting the least surprise in any pupil. So the author of a geography, without any violence to his pupil's feelings, show the earth to be full of the riches of God; and thus make the foot-stool of the Almighty an altar of devotion. History, how it shows, at almost every step, the development of a vast, almighty, moral government! Half the facts of history are luminous with the steps of a divine providence. Why should not a history be written with a similar radiance? Take astronomy. How irresistibly that science leads to our trust and adoration of God; and while it assures us that "an undevout astronomer is mad," should not the books that teach this sublime science, be full of light from the Sun of righteousness? Then there is arithmetic; and even from this least promising of departments, a child may be taught to number his days so as to apply his heart to religious wisdom. If the makers of school-books resolved to give to every book a true moral and spiritual popularity, they could do it without betraying the religious sect to which they belonged.

I hardly, therefore, need say, that we need books with a vastly higher type of character than those in common use. We need books which do not put asunder what God has joined together. We need books charged with moral electricity, which will flow by an insensible stream into the student's open soul.

the public schools of the United States; and you will say that 19 out of 20 upon the supposition that the intellect only is to be cultivated. You would hardly guess from them, that a child had a heart to be sanctified, as he has a head to be enlightened. I say, then, that we need school-books upon a new plan; books which embrace the whole complex nature of childhood; books which look at the world, at man, at truth and duty, from God's angle; books which so communicate the divine ideas in science, and in life, that they can make us think God's thoughts after him. I see no reason why we should not have such books; and when we do have them, what a mighty power will they become for infusing the eternal principles of Christ's morality into the soul of inquisitive and impressionable childhood. And this is my third way of teaching morals in schools.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

News of the Day.

Later from Havana.

Rumored Spanish Expedition Against Gen. Walker!

New York, May 23.

The steamer Quaker City arrived here at midnight last night. She brings dates to the 18th. There were rumors at Havana that the Spanish Government was to fit out immediately at that port, an expedition to proceed to Costa Rica, to operate against Walker in Nicaragua; and that a distinguished Spanish officer has already been dispatched to the scene of future action. Further rumors state that Vera Cruz was to be blockaded and bombarded by the Spanish forces, in order to enforce the payment of certain claims due from Mexico to the Spanish Government. This movement, it is said, is to proceed immediately. Unusual activity was prevailing among the Spanish means of war at Havana, in getting ready for sea, which would seem to give credence to the rumor.

The sugar market was active, and prices firm. The receipts for the week are estimated at 30,000 boxes, and the shipments at 6,000 boxes. The stock in port is estimated at 28,000 boxes.

The general health of Havana was uncommonly good.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at Havana on the morning of the 18th inst.

Later from Kansas—Violence and Bloodshed.

BATTLE REPORTED AT LAWRENCE.

St. Louis, May 24.—Dispatch dated Westport, May 20, states that as Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Brannon were on their way from Leecompton to Franklin they were fired upon by a party of free State men, and Dr. Brannon was wounded. Mr. Cosgrove returned the fire, shooting the leader of the other party through the head, when the remainder fled. A free State man was also shot at Blanton's bridge on the 19th.

It was reported at Kansas City that the people were preparing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called on Col. Sumner to protect their property.

The towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison were almost deserted, the men having gone to the aid of the Marshal at Lawrence.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Jefferson City, states that a dispatch had been received stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of persons were killed on both sides. No further particulars.

A mass meeting had been held at Kickapoo, at which it was resolved to sack Kansas Hotel, Kansas city which is understood to be the property of Massachusetts men. So certain was its destruction considered, that the families occupying it had left.

The citizens of Kickapoo had offered a reward for the apprehension of Gen. Pomeroy, and parties had been sent in search of him. Gen. Schuyler, Martin F. Conway, and the Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, were arrested at Parkville on the 8th, while en route from Leavenworth to St. Louis, on suspicion of being fugitives. They were to be detained until positive information should be received from Leecompton.

THE CITY OF LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Saturday evening, has the following special despatch:

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The steamer Morning Star, at Brownsville, reports that Lawrence city, Kansas, was destroyed on Wednesday last. The report is that but few lives were lost.

STILL LATER.

St. Louis, May 24.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Democrat says that the Committee on Public Safety, in Lawrence, have determined to offer no resistance to the U. S. Marshal. An immediate secretion of arms and ammunition took place, and the people commenced evacuating the town.

It is said that the Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will offer resistance if any attempt is made to execute the threats against Lawrence. Settlers from New Haven will send a hundred men, and Manhattan the same number.

THE LATEST NEWS

CHICAGO, May 29.—The Tribune of this city publishes an extra, based upon

intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a battalion of four hundred mounted Missourians made their appearance at Lawrence on Wednesday, bearing banners with various devices, but not the stars and stripes. During the morning, the Lawrence committee of safety sent a note to the Marshall who headed the forces, assuring him that they would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and begging him to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants. The Marshall made no answer.

At 11 o'clock (continues the account) a Deputy-Marshall, with a posse of ten men, and summoning four citizens to assist him, arrested Geo. Deibler and George Smith, carrying them off without molestation. Sheriff Jones subsequently appeared in the place with eighteen men. He attempted no arrests, but demanded all the public and private arms, giving the people five minutes in which to accede to the demand, threatening, in case of their refusal, to storm the town. One field piece was immediately given up, but the people refused to surrender their arms.

In half an hour after this, Sheriff Jones returned with two pieces of artillery and an overwhelming force, and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the Herald of Freedom. The former was burnt, and the presses of the latter were destroyed.

The Tribune's informant left Lawrence at 8 o'clock the same evening, and when fifteen miles distant saw a great light and volumes of smoke in the direction of that city. They have no doubt that the town is destroyed.

Another messenger who left just before the departure of the boat, says that several men have been killed by Sheriff Jones' party. It is feared that Gen. Pomeroy has been hanged by the mob.

Gov. Robinson is at Leecompton, in the hands of the authorities. Reader is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected at Chicago via Nebraska and Iowa.

The mob threatened to hang Robinson, Brown and Deibler.

The free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will make a stand at that point, at Atchison, or some where in the territory. The United States troops are anxious to protect the settlers, but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

HORRIBLE.—At Leeds, England, a peculiar group of mendicants recently attracted attention, consisting of a mother, one child walking, and two children in her arms. One of the children carried had been evidently got up to excite sympathy; it displayed the painful peculiarity of a deformed trunk, from which both its legs had been lopped off. The child was crying bitterly. A party of females got around her, seized the poor child, and unlashed several wrappers in which its lower limbs were enveloped. The emaciated legs of the poor child and its puny arms had been tightly bound over the chest.—The arms fitted into cavities on each side of the body, and the doubled legs fitted into depressions in the stomach. The indignation of the spectators was intense at this evidence of barbarity. A policeman was called and the mother given into custody. She was taken before a magistrate on the following day, and, on the evidence then furnished, was sent to prison for three months. The three children were taken to the Leeds workhouse in a dreadful state from vermin, and their clothes had to be burnt. The child who had been so cruelly tortured for public exhibition, was placed under proper medical attendance; but the shock to his system had been too severe, and he died. At the inquest a mass of evidence was submitted. The surgeon stated that the thighs and legs were so rigid that they must have been tied up to the body for some years. When they were straightened out, they flew back to their position.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—St. Louis, May 23.—The Democrat publishes Mr. Benton's reply to the letter apprising him of his nomination for Governor. He neither accepts nor declines the nomination, but says he will keep the matter under consideration until his return to Missouri.

The Bentonians of Platte Congressional District have nominated S. J. Low for Congress, in place of Oliver, the present representative. The anti-Bentonites of the same district have nominated Capt. Craig.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—The Cherokee Georgian mentions the arrival at Marietta of the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, a Baptist clergyman, of Forsyth, Ga., in possession of another man's wife. The woman (Mrs. Cain) had a husband in California. Hutchins is 65 years of age, and leaves behind him a wife, children, and grandchildren. He made over his little property to his lawful wife. The guilty parties have gone west. Hutchins (says our contemporary) has been in the ministry 25 years, and has probably baptized more persons than any minister of the Gospel in the State during that period.

The Southern emigration to Kansas this Spring is several hundred ahead of the

Northern. The Emigrant Aid Society has defeated its own object, by stirring up the South.

From the Standard.

Guano Convention, &c.

RALEIGH, May 20, 1856.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society met. Present:—Thomas Ruffin, William R. Pool, Charles L. Hinton, R. A. Hamilt., William H. Jones, and the Secretary.

The object of the meeting being as stated by the Chairman, to have the Society represented in the Convention to be held at Washington City, on the 10th of June next, for the purpose of taking some decisive steps on the part of those interested, for the reduction of the price of Guano.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to said Convention on the part of this Society, viz:

Henry K. Burgwyn, Northampton.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Dr. Henry L. Plummer, Warren.

James M. Bullock, C. H. K. Taylor, A. W. Venable, Thomas Miller, William A. Eaton, S. S. Royster, Granville.

Thomas McGee, John W. Cunningham, Person.

James E. Williamson, Hon. Bedford Brown, Calvin Graves, George Williamson, Sen'r, Caswell.

William A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron, Elisha Mitchell, William J. Bingham, Orange.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Edwin M. Holt, Sen'r, Gen. Benjamin Tollinger, John Stafford, Alamance.

Dr. W. R. Holt, Davidson.

Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Col. J. A. Whitaker, E. A. Crump, Franklin.

Richard H. Smith, Thomas P. Devereux, Nicholas L. Long, William Hill, Hon. John Branch, Halifax.

John S. Dancy, Robert R. Bridges, Henry Moreden, William Norfleet, William G. Battle, Turner W. Battle, Edgecomb.

Charles L. Hinton, R. A. Hamilt., Thomas J. Lemay, Wilson W. Whitaker, L. O. B. Branch, Needham Price, A. T. Mial, Wake.

R. C. Puryear, Nich. W. Williams, Surry.

Peter W. Hairston, Davie.

John M. Morehead, James Sloan, Robert J. Lindsay, Ralph Gorrell, Guilford.

Josiah Collins, Chas. Pettigrew, H. G. Spruill, J. C. Norcom, Washington.

Lewis Thompson, John Devereux, Culen Cephardt, Bertie.

Wm. K. Lane, Col. John Everitt, George W. Collier, Wayne.

Warren Winslow, Cumberland.

William D. Bethel, Thomas S. Gallop, Dr. Edward F. Broadnax, Hon. Thomas Settle, Rockingham.

Charles F. Fisher, E. D. Austin, J. F. Ford, Rowan.

Hon. A. Rencher, Dr. Fred. Hill, Lawrence Haughton, Chatham.

J. W. B. Watson, Johnston.

L. W. Humphrey, Onslow.

Thomas S. McDowell, Bladen.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hertford.

On motion, ordered, That the Secretary address a letter (which he is authorized to have printed) to each Delegate, notifying him of his appointment.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to represent the State Society in the Convention of the American Pomological Society, to be held in the City of Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next.

The following persons were then appointed to attend said Convention, viz: Messrs. George W. Johnson, of Milton; Joshua Lindley, Guilford; Thomas Lindley, Chatham; and S. W. Westbrooks, Guilford.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning the 5th inst., Mr. Henry Brit of Sampson County, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. The load entered his mouth and escaped at the top of his head. Mr. Brit was a respectable man, and leaves a wife and children.

THE NEWS.—From Cuba by the steamer Quaker City, that Havana and Spain are fitting out two expeditions—one against Walker and in aid of the Costa Ricans—the other to block ade Vera Cruz, is calculated to create great excitement, and may involve us in difficulties. The confirmation or contradiction of these rumors will be waited for with great anxiety.

THE DUELING LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Revised Code of North Carolina declares that if a person fight a duel, and either of the parties shall be killed, the survivor on conviction shall suffer death and the aiders and abettors shall be considered accessories before the fact. If no death shall ensue, all parties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished accordingly and moreover be ineligible to any office in the State.

The Hon. Edward Stanley, formerly a member of Congress from North Carolina, returned from California, this morning, in the steamer George Law.

THE SYNOD.—The Synod of the Moravian Church, which was in session here for several weeks, adjourned on Tuesday, after a harmonious session, during which a great deal of business was transacted.

On Tuesday evening last, the Revs. Lewis Rights, Robert DeSchweinitz and M. E. Gruent were ordained to the office of Presbyter of the Moravian Church. Rt. Rev. J. C. Jacobson officiated. The ceremony was solemn and impressive.

Since the above was in type, a friend handed us the following:—This synod has been looked upon as the most important ever convened in this portion of our Church, and before matters of the gravest importance for the future weal or woe of our Province would necessarily be brought; we are informed that notwithstanding the weighty and exciting matters discussed by the body, on which it could not but be expected that differences of opinion would be entertained, the harmony and good feeling that prevailed, and the unanimity of sentiment and action was truly gratifying and unprecedented. The results will in due time be published.

The Synod unanimously resolved to still remain in close and intimate relationship with the other branches of the Unity in all matters relating to general Church affairs, reserving to this Province the right to manage its own local matters; as also to a more vigorous prosecution of the Home Mission work.—Salem Press.

DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Chas. T. Powe performed, some weeks ago, the operation of removing Stone from the bladder,—the subject, Mr. Banister Colley, aged 55, had been afflicted for some 21 years, and for the last eight, was at times, entirely unable to attend to business. He had tried every treatment without obtaining relief, until his case reached the point of a choice between a surgical operation with the chances of life, if his system could bear the shock, or certain death without speedy relief. He desires his friends to know, that Dr. Powe performed the operation with complete success, and that his health has been restored. The Stone weighed over half an ounce. Salisbury Watchman.

SHOOTING BY A NEGRO.—

On Tuesday night last, in Sampson county, Mr. Fleet Cooper and another gentleman were traveling the Road together, when they discovered a negro on the way side, whom they accosted. The negro replied in an insolent manner, and Mr. Cooper and his companion, supposing the fellow to be a runaway, dismounted from their horses and attempted to seize him. The negro immediately discharged a pistol at Mr. Cooper, wounded him slightly in the left arm, and fled. The negro, who, it appears, was free, has since been arrested and lodged in jail.—Fry. Carolinian.

DECIDEDLY YANKEISH.—

Geo. S. Chase, of Waltham, presented Rebecca Cook, his sweet-heart, up in Vermont, with a gold watch and chain, and afterwards, when she refused to have him, wanted to get them back, which proposition she rejected. He then intimated that she was a thief, and the lady then brought him to justice. It was let out to referees, and the referees gave her \$500 damages and costs.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—

Mr. John F. Staples, timber inspector at the Gosport Navy Yard, committed suicide some time yesterday morning by hanging himself in one of the brick timber-sheds. He went to the yard at the usual hour and must have committed the act shortly after, as he was quite dead when discovered by some one who entered the shed at 11 o'clock. As no cause can be assigned for the rash act it is supposed that he must have been laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, produced by ill health. He leaves a wife and several children, besides a large circle of relations and friends to lament the distressing event. He had for many years been a most exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, by whom he was universally esteemed a good man.—Norfolk Herald of Saturday.

DESTRUCTION OF A HOSPITAL BY FIRE.

St. Louis, May 17.—The Hospital in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday, but all the patients, ninety-six in number, were saved with the exception of one. The buildings cost \$100,000 but were only insured for \$35,000. The patients were taken to the U. S. Marine Hospital and the County Farm.

A NOBLE DEED.—

The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette says that "the ladies of Chesterfield village, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., incited thereto by the deleterious effects produced upon sundry persons by imbibing an exhilarating fluid sometimes called *ball fire*, waited upon the seller thereof in a body, and emphatically informed him that he must and should cease to deal out the liquid fire. They generously offered to pay him for his stock, that they might legally empty it on the ground. He preferred to remove from the village, which they consented to, provided he did so by last night, or they would wait upon him again."

MARRYING A "STRANGER."—Mr. Wm. Ottrich, of Mocksville, N. C., calls upon the public to beware of "a Rascal," who calls himself Nathan Green, who went to Mocksville in October last, and before Christmas married Mr. O's daughter, whose he has since deserted. Green is described as being about 30 years old, a tailor by trade, six feet high, weighs about 170 pounds; black hair, blue eyes, short nose, a small mole on the right side of his mouth. &c. Mr. Ottrich makes the publication, he says, "to guard other communities, and especially females, against the moral monster."

We certainly sympathize with the betrayed victim of this base deceiver, but as long as our ladies so hastily accept of proposals to marry, by strangers, so long will parents, and the betrayed, be called upon to mourn over blunders committed in a hurry. Better take Davy Crockett's advice—"Always be sure you're right," before you "go ahead."

Spirit of the Age.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, held on the 19th inst., John D. Starr, E. J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, S. T. Hawley, J. W. Pearce, James Kyle, Jno. W. Powell, Daniel McDiarmid, and Sampson Boon, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Directors on the 21st inst., John D. Starr was re-elected President, W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier, W. G. Mathews Teller, Wm. A. Rose, Discount Clerk, Alex'r McPherson, Jr., Deposit Clerk.—Fay. Obs.

A CAUTION.—

We saw the other day at the Bank of Charlotte a \$5 bill changed to \$50. We would put the public on their guard. It can be very easily detected if persons will only bear in mind the difference between the genuine \$5 and \$50 bills. The vignette of the \$5's is a steam car, and that of the \$50's is several mounted hunters pursuing their game.—(N. C. Whig.

MR. FILLMORE.—

A letter from New York says: Ex-President Fillmore is expected to arrive in New York, from his European tour, in about three weeks. The Board of Councilmen, at their meeting last evening, appropriated one thousand dollars to defray the expense of his public reception by the authorities.

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.—

It is now stated in an authentic manner, that our Minister in Mexico is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty for the purchase of another, but an inconsiderable slice of Mexican territory. The object is probably to obtain a water front on the Gulf of California, and a suitable site for a naval depot.

IDOLATRY IN THE U. S.—

News from San Francisco asserts that idolatry has actually been instituted upon American soil. The Chinese residents have imported a wooden god, and all the paraphernalia for its worship. The missionaries, so we saw by a report some time since, gave those Mongolians up as too debased at present to comprehend religious instruction.

JOHN W. RAND TURNED UP AGAIN.—

John W. Rand has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of robbing the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at Lambertville N. J., of \$5,000. Rand is the person who escaped from jail last winter at Concord, N. H., where he was confined on a charge of bank robbery.

MORE AID FOR WALKER.—

New Orleans, May 22.—Another meeting was held last night to adopt measures to uphold Walker's government in Nicaragua. Speeches were made, and the enthusiasm reached a high pitch. The steamer Daniel Webster takes out another load of recruits to-morrow.

A TOUR.—

Prince Napoleon intends taking a long tour on the conclusion of the baptismal fete at Paris. He will visit Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, Sweden, Norway, &c., accompanied by a few of his intimate friends.

JUDGE MCLEAN.—

This gentleman is out in a letter, in which he takes the ground that Congress has the power to prohibit, but not to establish slavery in a Territory. This is taken as an admission that he is willing to be the Black Republican nominee for the Presidency.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT.—

In the Criminal Court of Wilmington, Del., last week, a negro, named James H. Morris, who was convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, was sentenced "to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, to stand in the pillory one hour, to be whipped with thirty lashes, to be imprisoned one month, and to be sold to the highest bidder for fourteen years."

ANATOMICAL.—

There are according to medical writers, the large number of seven million pores in the body of an ordinary size man; if these were joined lengthwise, a tube would be formed twenty-eight miles long.

DROWNED.—

On Monday last a negro man belonging to A. W. Steel Esq., was

drowned at the Cross Creek lock, where he was employed as a laborer.—Argo.

PROTECTION AT PANAMA.—

We learn from the official correspondence of Panama Railroad Company, that the English, and French Consuls have united with our own in sending for men of war on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama, to protect passengers and property from any recurrence of outrage on the part of the inhabitants.

THE LATEST.—

The Philadelphia papers mention as the latest invention, that a new offering for sale in that city *tin shirt collars*, which are warranted not to wilt. They are painted white, and cannot be distinguished from linen, except on close examination. These *collars* are at hand and for the sake of economy some of the fast young men should be in possession of one at least.

REFRAG OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY ACT.—

The House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, on Thursday last, by a vote of 130 to 113, passed to a third reading the bill repealing the Personal Liberty Act.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—

There will be three National Conventions held during next month. The Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, on the 2d; the Northern American National Convention, composed of the bolting members of the American National Convention, (held at Philadelphia in February last,) on the 12th; and the Black Republican Convention, on the 17th. We had almost forgotten to say that an Abolition Convention will assemble at Syracuse, New York, also during the month. *W. H. Herald.*

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.—

Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Amelia county, Va., has been appointed to the chair of Mathematics in Hampden Sidney College.

GOLD.—

A lump of gold, worth \$118, was found last week on the farm of E. Mathews, 9 miles from Lynchburg Va.

DONOHUE, the man sometimes since

committed to Charlotte jail for the murder of Mice Taylor, was tried on the 16th inst., and convicted of manslaughter. He was branded in the left hand.

SMALL NOTES.—

The Fayetteville Observer states, that at the term of the Superior Court for Cumberland county, held last week, Judge Caldwell presiding, the Solicitor for the State sent to the Grand Jury a bill of indictment against the Bank of Fayetteville for issuing small notes. The Grand Jury returned it "Not a True Bill." But under the instruction of the Court, that they were not judges of the law, and had no discretion in the matter if the fact of such issues had been established by testimony before them, they took the bill back and found it "A True Bill."

By agreement the case goes at once to the Supreme Court at its term next month.

The charter of the Bank is not involved in this case, we learn, but only the penalty for issuing small notes.

EXPIATION.—

The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, M. C. from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's hotel in Washington, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children.

PETER HOWELL.—

This eccentric minister of the gospel, in we learn, preaching at Lexington S. C. with much success. He still travels on foot, and preaches in Churches private houses, in the open air, and every where, as opportunity presents itself.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.—

A mother and her daughter, who resided in the same house in Albany, N. Y., were confined on the same day, last week, each having a son. The babies were both put in the same cradle, but by some means the nurse became confused, and neither they nor the mothers could distinguish between the babies, nor tell which was the mother's, nor which the daughter's child. The families are in great distress about the matter.

THE TOBACCO "BREAKS."—

A gentleman in the trade informs us, that the tobacco business is more lively in this city at the present time, than has been the case for many years previous. Yesterday at the four warehouses in Petersburg, the aggregate number of hogsheads opened and sold, amounted to about 350. The bidding was spirited, and the prices realized very fine.—*Pet. Express.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mailing book.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

This issue is delayed beyond the usual time, on account of sickness among the office hands.

EDGEWORTH COMMENCEMENT.—The annual exercises of this school are now in progress while we go to press. The hotels are crowded with visitors, and the town seems alive with interest and excitement. The concert last night was largely attended, the spacious chapel being crowded principally with ladies.

The performances were loudly cheered, and proved an entertainment of much pleasure and delight. To-night will be the graduating exercises, with the literary address by Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va. As the exercises are still in progress, we propose to speak more at length next week.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our Sanctum was greeted the early part of this week with some of the finest strawberries it was ever our privilege to see. They were sweet and delicious to the taste, and would measure near three inches in circumference. To the pleasure realized from the native excellence of the berries, we add much for the donors, being the product of the gardens of Greensboro Female College.

Dr. Wm. A. Coble.
Upon the authority of a friend, we announced last week, this gentleman as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. We are requested by Dr. Coble to withdraw the announcement, and say to his friends and the public generally that he is not a candidate. While he feels grateful to his friends for their manifestations of confidence and partiality towards him, he conceives that justice to himself and family makes it his duty to decline being a candidate.

Quarantine at Norfolk.
With the dreadful experience of last summer staring them in the face, and with the view of preventing, if possible, the introduction of pestilential diseases in the city, the Board of Health of Norfolk have ordered that all vessels bound to that port from the West Indies, Spanish Main, Coast of Brazil or from any port or place south of the latitude of Charleston, where any malignant or contagious disease shall exist at the time of their sailing, shall come to anchor at the Quarantine Grounds at least one mile below Fort Norfolk, and there remain until visited by the health officer, and his permission in writing be obtained for such vessels to enter the harbor.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.—The Hon. F. G. Reade, representative in Congress from this District, has written a letter to his constituents on the politics of the day, which but for its length, we would be pleased to present to the people. It has, however, been extensively published in pamphlet form and in many political papers, and is, therefore, easy of access to all who may feel an inclination to read it. We read it with much pleasure and profit, as indeed we do every thing which emanates from his pen. Having the utmost confidence in Mr. Reade as a citizen, a statesman and a christian, we believe his statements, on any subject, may be implicitly relied on as correct; for its author, without fear or reproach, is one of the most correct, amiable, and reliable men with whom it has been our fortune ever to become acquainted.

TALL WHEAT.—A fine specimen of wheat, raised on the farm of David McLean one mile from Greensboro, can be seen in our office. It is 64 inches high and is well headed. The field contains about 20 acres, and was not sowed in guano, this being the product of its natural richness of soil. Hurrah for old Guilford!

HON. E. G. READE.—We make our acknowledgements to this gentleman, for a number of valuable public documents.

It is not easy to straighten in the oak, the crook that grew in the sapling.

Violence in the Senate Chamber.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress on last Thursday, Hon. Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, approached Mr. Sumner, Senator from Mass., still in the Senate Chamber, and accused him of libelling his State and slandering his grey-headed relative, Judge Butler, and then immediately struck him with his cane. Sumner fell to the floor, and the blows were repeated until he was deprived of the power of speech. No one interfered until the chastisement was effected. Mr. Sumner was then conveyed to his room. Mr. Brooks appeared before Judge Hollingshead and was held to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance the next day. It appears that Senator Sumner was making a two days speech on the admission of Kansas, which the Washington Star says, was little more than a tissue of personal accusation and assault, and charges against all his opponents without the slightest effort to sustain their truth other than by here and there citing a newspaper paragraph penned in malice and for the express purpose of deceiving the public. Such was the substance of Mr. Sumner's violent harangue, which was of course interlarded with classical allusions; many of them dragged in by the ears, as it were, into unappropriate connections. His personal vilification and abuse of Senator Butler, from whom a more considerate and higher toned gentleman never graced a seat in the national councils, caused a blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of all present who respect the character of the body before whom it was uttered; because it was wholly unjust and untrue, and, in style, far better suited to some low doggerly in a region of country where in billingsgate is uttered with impunity, because it is not customary there to resent and punish such language personally.

We have seen several reports which represent that Mr. S. was taken at very great disadvantage by his assailant. The following however, is said to be an authentic account of the affair.

Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour on Wednesday, and as long on Thursday morning, hoping to meet Mr. Sumner, with a view to attack him. Failing in this, he entered the Senate chamber in the evening, just as that body adjourned, and seeing several ladies present, seated himself on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. Sumner, and said, in a quiet tone of voice:—

Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you.

At the concluding words Mr. Sumner attempted to spring to his feet, showing fight, but whilst in the act was struck by Col. Brooks a back-handed blow across the head with a gutta percha cane, near an inch thick, but hollow, and he continued striking him right and left until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. Sumner was prostrated and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Col. Brooks during the time, so quick was the operation; but immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms, when Col. B. said, "I did not wish to hurt him much, but only whip him."

No one knew of the anticipated attack but the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, of Virginia, who happened not to be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if occasion required it he should use his weapons. He was not armed when attacked by Colonel Brooks to-day.

In commenting on this difficulty, the *Wilmington Herald* uses the following language:

As we expected, the affair has been a perfect Godsend to the Abolitionists, and they evidently intend to make the most of it. In Massachusetts, especially, public opinion is at fever heat. The House of Representatives of that State have appointed a committee to report what action shall be taken in the matter. A large indignation meeting was held in Boston, another in Springfield, and we presume more will follow in quick succession. The affair has assumed a party aspect already. Free-soilism, languishing for an excitement,

has received a sudden impetus, and Sumner will be glorified into the dignity of a persecuted patriot, if not a martyr in the cause of freedom.

Congress has taken action in the premises. In the Senate, a committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Cass, Pearce, Allen, Dodge, and Geyer, has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances and to report a statement of facts, together with their opinions thereon to the Senate.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Pennington of New Jersey, Cobb of Geo., Greenwood of Arkansas, and Spinner was appointed in the House of Representatives. Quite a long debate followed the introduction of the resolution, during which Mr. Brooks said that no person except himself, knew when or where the intended assault was to occur; and Mr. Campbell stated in reply to a question by Mr. Paine of this State, that there had been no preconcert of action outside the hall or in caucus with regard to the proposition of investigation.

What we have to say with regard to this affair shall be brief. We think Sumner deserved what he got, but we do not approve the conduct of Brooks. Sumner had not insulted him, and he was not called upon to resent an indignity offered to Senator Butler, even though the latter was his relative and absent. Again he attacked Sumner under very reprehensible circumstances. He cased him in the Senate chamber, and took him, moreover, at an advantage—while sitting in his chair. The Senate chamber is not the arena for exhibitions of this character. It is disgraceful that scenes of violence like these should be permitted to occur within it.

If Congress is to be leveled to a mere ring for bullying and fighting, we had best amend the Constitution and abolish the Congress. We should at least preserve more respectability at home and abroad.

Mr. Brooks should have sought a different time and place for his meeting with Sumner. But, to attack him in the Senate chamber and chastise him, while the latter was unprepared and in a defenceless position, was unjustified. Granting that the provocation was sufficient, he has yet given a good handle for the Northern people to seize, in denunciation of his course, and deprived the South of the opportunity of justification.

FIRE.
On last Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, the Engine Bell sounded the alarm of fire! It occurred just about the time most of our citizens were at supper, and was not, therefore, discovered until the house, a frame building, was fully in a blaze. The house belonged to Mr. C. G. Yates, retail and wholesale tinner, located on the corner of West Market and Greene sts. near Hopkins Hotel. Fortunate for three-fourths of the business town, the wind was unusually calm, and the Messrs. Garrett had just constructed by its side, a large three-story fire-proof brick house, which prevented the spread of the fire. Water was rather scarce, but under the circumstances, the Engine company did good service. There was great excitement for a time, and the citizens united their strongest efforts to prevent the spread of the fire. We feel under especial obligation to the negroes of town for their efforts, some of whom performed noble deeds of coolness and daring. The loss, we understand, was between two and three thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Yates was one of the best and most industrious citizens of our town, and we deeply regret his loss. We understand Mr. Yates will make arrangements to erect a fire-proof building immediately on the burnt site. For the time being, he occupies Mr. McVey's old stand on the opposite corner, but will be unable to do anything until a new set of tools can be brought on, as his entire set was burnt.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—The last Charlotte Democrat gives an account of a destructive fire which occurred in that place on Monday night last. It broke out about 2 o'clock, near the American Hotel on Main Street, burning North of the hotel five houses, chiefly business establishments; the hotel range of buildings, one house South and one on opposite side of the street, numbering in all about a doz. Most of the houses were small and the loss is, therefore, much less than if the fire had occurred higher up in town. The particulars of the damage are not given.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The city is rapidly filling up with strangers. There have been numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and a full delegation from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There is little doubt that Mr. Crampton and the British consuls will receive their dismissal in a few days, though the precise time is unknown.

LOCAL ITEMS.
We understand that the new board of commissioners have gone faithfully to work, revising the Town Ordinances and making such new ones as the growing prosperity of the town demands. There are several new ordinances in which each individual is personally interested, which we propose to publish in our columns, as their appearance otherwise seem delayed.

PATROL.—The commissioners have instituted a regular Patrol, consisting of a Chief and Deputy. He is required to ring the town bell at 9 o'clock every night as a signal for all slaves to return home, those caught out after that time, being subject to the consequences. He is also required to patrol the streets every night until 11 o'clock, and the entire of two nights in every week. It is also demanded of him to visit at any and all times, each and every public store or shop in which he may suspect the unlawful trading with negroes.

REVENUE.—For the purpose of completing the liberal, but deserving street improvements commenced by the old board, it was found necessary to raise the poll tax, which is now on the Poll, 75 cents and street hands \$1 extra. Fire Company exempt. On the \$100 valuation of house and lot, 8 cents; and the same on the annual purchase of goods. On all shops or stores where ardent spirits are sold for other than medicinal purposes, a tax of \$25 is required. On each hog running at large in the streets (single pigs included) \$1. On each dog, over and above one to a lot, \$1. The above, we believe, includes the whole resource of the revenue, except in case of fines for the violation of any of the Ordinances.

We have no seat in the official board, but as the town is interested in their proceedings, we shall endeavor to report every thing we can hear.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—There are 306 regular students at the University of N. C. beside the Law students; the largest number at any one institution in the U. S., with the exception of Yale College and the University of Virginia.

MARRIED.
Near this place on Tuesday evening the 27th by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, Mr. JOHN W. MILLER, of Rockingham, to Miss ELIZABETH F. MILLER, of Guilford. The Printer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of fee, and in return wishes them both a long and happy life.

DIED.
On the 16th inst., at the residence of her father, in Granville County N. C., Margaret Elizabeth Webb Royster, dear and only daughter of Capt. Marcus D. and Fanny Royster—Aged eleven years and nine months. Beautiful from infancy, few of her age ever attain to such loveliness of mind and character as the subject of this notice, combining as she did qualities which rendered her an attractive companion of youth and mature age. She was the light and joy of her home; but the light of that home is gone out; the joy of it departed; no more will that gentle voice and light foot-step fall upon the ear and gladden the heart that cherished her so fondly. Sweet flower, thou art snatched from the rude storms of earth, to bloom unfadingly in the Paradise above; but Maggie, thy fragrance still lingers here, and affection will enshrine thee, as a green spot on memory's waste! Meekly little Margaret bore the trials of her lingering illness, exhibiting at all times the tenderest solicitude for the comfort and welfare of all around her, and when she could no longer look and love, her gentle spirit passed to its resting-place without a struggle. May he who sent the stroke heal the wound, and comfort the hearts left desolate with the sweet flower of re-union, enabling them to resign their tender Lamb to the bosom of Him who has said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

From adverse blasts and lowering storms.
Her favoured soul he bore,
And with her bright angelic forms,
She hies to die no more. (Com.)

A Warning.
Dr. Hunter's Medical Specialist, predicts an unhealthy summer, and gives the following advice for the prevention of diseases: The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should therefore, be the care of every person, to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Disease falls first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies, and above all begin the work of purification about your yards, and in your houses, early; and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet, and regular habits, will from the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.

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Weekly Literary Review.

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Literary News Items.
Corresponding Editor, Portsmouth, Va.
NOTE.—Publishers can send books they wish noticed under this head through Messrs. J. S. & R. B. Leary in care of Garrett & Co.; or De Witt & Davenport, Publishers. New York.

Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, announce a forth-coming book of unusual merit, with the following title:—"Mr. Spongy's Sporting Tour." Edited by Frank Forester. Punch says—"It will take rank with 'Gil Blas,' 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Pickwick Papers.'" We extract the following from Frank Forester's introduction:—"The sporting parts of the work, perfect in their accuracy, vividness of description, keenness of observation, and minuteness of detail, intimating the complete acquaintance of the author with his subject, are entirely subordinate to the general effect and point of the book, and aim at amusing rather than instructing, at presenting pictures and portraits than at inculcating precepts. And both the pictures and portraits will be found equally true and life-like as they are telling and entertaining, and in both respects equally appreciable by the fair city lady and her lady-like exquisite, and by the die-vorn Amazon and the veriest Nimrods of the day."

The same house also announces, "Worth and Wealth," "The Attache," or Sam Slick in England," "Chit Chat of Fun, Fact and Fiction," and numerous other works of merit.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 25 Park Row, New York, give notice of the speedy publication of several works by talented and popular authors. Among which are the following:—"The States and Territories of the Great West in 1856," "Life in the Itinerary," "Oliver Cromwell, England's Great Protector," &c.

Messrs. Derby & Jackson, Nassau Street, New York, advise the friends of that popular humorist, John Brougham, that he will issue in a few days, "The Bunsby Papers, or Irish Echoes." They have nearly ready for publication some eighteen other works, by equally as popular authors. Among which are, "The last of the Foresters," by John Ester Cooke, "Western Border Life," and "Adventures of Gerard the Lion Killer." We have read the advance sheets of this last named book and never were more deeply interested in our lives. We bespeak a copy in advance, and hope the liberal publishers will not forget us.

We are sorry to hear that our contributor, Wm. Roderick Lawrence, Esq., Editorial Correspondent of the "Waverly Magazine," and above all, one of the best "Artists" in the country, has been confined to his room and to his bed by bleeding at the lungs. Mr. Lawrence is yet a young man, but he has won a name and a fame, which will live after he shall have passed away. The various medals and tokens which he has received, and above all the friendship of some of earth's most talented, are certificates of the truth, that real merit is seldom disregarded.

May, 1856.

A REVIEW of the Articles of the Rev. Dr. Lee and Plain English, with notes of P. Whitehead, W. C. Bryant and C. H. Wynne, is the heading of a sheet sent us a few days since, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, as a vindication from the attacks above alluded to. Having no organ of his own, this is, as the author remarks, his only means of communication with the public, to issue these stray sheets at his own expense, each number costing from \$30 to \$50.

But, says he, though pressed with pastoral labors and not robust of health, "yet as long as I have strength to wield a pen or earn a dollar, they shall be spent in following up the vigorous line of self-defense I have already maintained, by repelling, as my sense of propriety may dictate, every attack, from every quarter, high or low."

He says, "If I find it necessary, I shall soon commence a periodical of my own, which shall meet the emergency of this persecution." Doubtless Dr. D. could secure a very large circulation, but we would sincerely regret the emergency of the case.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The April number, re-published by L. Scott & Co., New York, has been received. We know of no publications with a greater literary merit than the four reviews and Blackwood, re-published by the above house.

The following are the contents of the Edinburgh Review for April:—1. Modern English History. 2. The Corroborator of Shakespeare. 3. The Greek People and the Greek Kingdom. 4. Body and Mind. 5. The Austrian Concordat. 6. Sir Isaac Newton. 7. Raskinism. 8. French Judgments of England.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND COLLEGE REVIEW.—This excellent school journal for May, has been on our table for several days. It is published monthly in New York, and edited by Rev. Abalom Peters, D. D. and Hon. S. S. Randall, with corresponding editors in the several States. Persons interested in education, either common school, or collegiate, can always find articles of interest in the Journal and College Review. Terms \$3, a year in advance.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—As usual, Gody comes in ahead of all others. The June number looks as charming as its predecessors, which is saying much in its favor. It is the most complete book for Ladies of any going. The fashion plates are numerous, and the "novelties of the month" are to bachelors, real novelties. Terms \$3, or Gody and the Times \$4.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for June has been received, filled with the usual variety of original and illustrated articles, the monthly review,

the easy chair, &c. &c. Terms \$3 a year, or \$4 for Harper and the Times.

AMERICAN CHRONICLE is the title of a large weekly paper, printed at Hagerstown, Md., devoted to the American Party. We pronounce the Chronicle a first rate paper, and would be pleased to receive its weekly visits.

A pamphlet has appeared in London which aims to show that Sir Walter Scott was not the real author of the Waverly Novels.

SENTENCED.—Reuben Samuel, convicted of the murder of Reuben Southern, in Stokes, some time since, was, at the late Rockingham Court, sentenced to be hanged on the 16th day of June.

CHAPEL HILL.—Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver his address on the character of Washington, at Chapel Hill, during the ensuing Fall.

Commercial.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MAY 27.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| BACON— | N. C. hog round, 12 a 12 1/2 | Western Sides, 10 1/2 a 11 | "Shoulders, 9 1/2 a 10 | LARD N. C. 12 a 12 1/2 | BUTTER 28 a 32 | DEESWAX 28 a 32 | CANDLES— | Adam's, 30 a 32 | Sperm, 46 a 50 | CORN 68 a 62 1/2 | COFFEE— | Rio, 12 1/2 a 13 | Laguira, 12 1/2 a 14 | N. C. SHEETINGS, 12 a 14 | "YARN, 17 a 17 1/2 | FEATHERS, 40 a 42 | FLOUR— | Superfine, 7.00 a 7.50 | Fine, 5.50 a 6 | Scratched, 5.50 a 6 | N. C. 1.00 a | Corn, 34 a 35 | MACKEREL 20 a 21 | 2 no. 10 a | 3 no. 8.50 a 8.75 | COTTON, 9 a 10 1/2 |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|

RATES OF FREIGHT.
Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington via Goldsboro:

| | N. C. R. R. W. & W. R. R. |
|---|---------------------------|
| Cotton 1/2 bale, 50 lbs. 10 | \$1.40 |
| Flour 1/2 bal. (in bags 10) | 64 |
| Wheat, 100 lbs. 10 | 25 |
| Corn, Meal, Rye, Penn. 1/2 bu. | 14 |
| Oats, Shorts and Bran " | 7 |
| Salt 1/2 sack, 100 lbs. | 80 |
| Wharf 1/2 sack, 100 lbs. | 16 |
| Hay, 100 lbs. | 19 |
| Brick 1,000 | 5.00 |
| Guano 1 ton, 100 lbs. | 1.00 |
| First Class Freight | 64 |
| Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes, Measurings, Candles, Carriages, Carpets, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glassware, Gunpowder, Fine Liquors, 100 lbs. | 64 |

SECOND CLASS.
Agricultural Implements, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Boats, Machinery, Butter, Dard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheet-iron, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dressed, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables & rates, 100 lbs.

THIRD CLASS.
Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, 100 lbs.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.
We are authorized to announce RALPH GORELL Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 5, 1856.

We are authorized to announce M. S. SKEWWOOD, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 28, 1856.

GREENSBORO MARKET, MAY 29.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| BACON— | 10 a 12 | HIDES— | 10 a 12 |
| BEEF— | 10 a 12 | Green, 5 a 6 | |
| BEEFWAX, 15 a 16 1/2 | | Dried, 50 a 60 | |
| BUTTER, 28 a 32 | | HAY, 12 a 13 1/2 | |
| COFFEE— | 12 a 13 | LARD, 12 a 13 1/2 | |
| CANDLES— | 30 a 32 | MOLASSES, 60 a 62 | |
| Tallow, 22 a 25 | | NAILS, 6 a 7 | |
| Adam's, 30 a 32 | | OATS, 40 a 42 | |
| Sperm, 46 a 50 | | PEAS, 40 a 42 | |
| CORN— | 68 a 72 | Yellow, 62 a 75 | |
| Meal, 50 lb. 10 | | White, 75 a 80 | |
| per bus., 50 a 60 | | PORK, 7 a 8 | |
| CHICKENS, 15 a 16 1/2 | | RAGS, 2 a 3 | |
| APPLES— | 10 a 12 | RICE, 8 a 10 | |
| Peel'd, 50 a 62 | | SALT, 2.75 a 3.00 | |
| PEACHES— | 12 a 14 | SUGAR— | |
| Peel'd, 2.00 a 2.25 | | Brown, 12 a 14 | |
| Unpeel'd, 1.75 a 2 | | Loaf, 15 a 16 | |
| EGGS— | 8 a 10 | Crushed, 15 a 16 | |
| FEATHERS, 40 a 42 | | Clarified, 14 a 15 | |
| FLOUR, 6.00 a 6.50 | | TALLOW, 12 1/2 a 15 | |
| FLAXSEED, 1.00 a 1.10 | | WOOL, 25 a 30 | |
| WHEAT, 1.20 a 1.25 | | | |

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., MAY 22.
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

| | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|--|
| BACON— | 12 a 13 | FLAXSEED, 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| Hams, 12 a 13 | | Fine, 6.50 a 6.00 | |
| Hog round, 11 a 12 | | Superfine, 7.00 a 6.00 | |
| BEANS— | 1.75 a 1.50 | Extra, 8.00 a 6.00 | |
| White, 1.75 a 1.50 | | Family, 8.50 a 6.00 | |
| B. E. PEAS, 90 a | | | |
| BUCKWHEAT— | 94 a | HAY— | |
| CORN— | 68 a 72 | Cargo, 80 a 90 | |
| Yellow, 62 a 75 | | OATS, 30 a 33 | |
| White, 75 a 80 | | SALT— | |
| Ground, 23 a 26 | | Fine 1/2 sack, 1.50 a | |
| LARD— | 12 a 13 1/2 | Ground Alum, 1.20 a | |
| No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12 1/2 | | | |
| DRIED APPLES— | 10 a 12 | | |
| per bushel, 28 lbs., 75 a | | | |
| Peaches, peel'd, 2.00 a 2.25 | | | |
| Sugar, 12 a 14 | | | |
| Refined, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 | | | |
| Crushed, 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 | | | |
| SUGAR— | 12 a 14 | | |
| Heart, 12 in bunch, 7.00 a | | | |
| Sap " 4.00 a 5.00 | | | |
| WHISKEY, 20 a 28 | | | |
| Camden, 1.12 a 1.25 | | | |
| REMARKS.— | | | |
| Prices four retain the almost | | | |
| stereotype quotations for a month past. The | | | |
| small supplies coming in have maintained it | | | |
| here, notwithstanding so many repeated adverse | | | |
| worths of the Democratic party. Terms \$2 a | | | |
| year in advance. Address Collins & Borer, | | | |
| Winston, N. C. | | | |

PAYETTEVILLE MARKET, MAY 24.
BACON, 11 a 12
BEEFWAX, 24 a 25
CANDLES—

Hay, 12 a 13
Adamantine, 30 a 32
Sperm, 35 a 50
COFFEE—

Rio, 12 1/2 a 13
Laguira, 12 1/2 a 14
St. Domingo, 15 a 16
COTTON—

Strictly prime, 10 1/2
Prime, 10
COTTON YARN—

No. 5 to 10, 17 a 18
FEATHERS, 40 a 42
FLOUR—

Family, 7.10 a 6.00
Superfine, 6.50 a 6.00
Fine, 6.10 a 6.00
Scratched, 5.80 a 6.00
CORN—

70 a 75
WHEAT, 1.25 a 1.35
OATS, 40 a 45
PEAS, 70 a 75
EYE, 90 a 100
HIDES—

WILMINGTON MARKET, MAY 27.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| BACON— | N. C. hog round, 12 a 12 1/2 | Western Sides, 10 1/2 a 11 | "Shoulders, 9 1/2 a 10 | LARD N. C. 12 a 12 1/2 | BUTTER 28 a 32 | DEESWAX 28 a 32 | CANDLES— | Adam's, 30 a 32 | Sperm, 46 a 50 | CORN 68 a 62 1/2 | COFFEE— | Rio, 12 1/2 a 13 | Laguira, 12 1/2 a 14 | N. C. SHEETINGS, 12 a 14 | "YARN, 17 a |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|

Original Poetry.
FOR THE TIME.
INDYING LOVE.
BY FLEET JOHNSON.
I have stood upon the mountain's brow,
And looked down the vale;
And heard the hoarse reply's sigh,
And roared the gale:
Yet still one image fills my mind
And blends with all I see;
And truth compels my heart to say
That image is of thee.
And when in fashions crowded haunts,
With mirth and music near;
When whirled words of flattery
Fell on the listening ear;
The glittering throng beguiles me not,
I care not for their glee;
For in that hour my chosen dream
Is, dearest love, of thee.
And when the trials of this world,
Upon my thoughts intrude;
Until my soul is taught to wear
Its harshest, sternest mood;
One softening shadow is at hand,
My heart from grief to free;
A vision springs before my sight,
That vision is of thee.
And in my heart's remotest cell,
Despite of grief or care;
Though sorrow's storms against me beat—
Affection will be there;
Or if in utter sorrow bow'd,
By fate's unkind decree;
I in a fond and hopeful faith
Shall ever think of thee.
BALTIMORE, Md., 1856.

Ladies' Hoops.
"It cannot be, it cannot be!"
The lady said right merrily,
"Fain would I grant a parting kiss,
But how can it be in this?"
She pointed to her hoop dress;
And he sighed out in distress:
"Full fifteen paces round about—
Ah me—it makes one look so stout!
And full five steps measured through;
Oh goodness! what shall I do?
We can't take a last embrace,
Much less approach with face to face."
He walked the lady round and round,
She seemed entranced upon a mound;
Securely spanned and fortified,
As if all lovers she defied.
You'd say, if you that hoop should see,
A war-hoop it was meant to be.
He walked the lady round and round,
And sank all weary on the ground.
"I'm sold," quoth he—"tis all no go—
Oh love, how could you serve me so?
Farewell—in foreign lands I'll range,
At least until the fashions change."
He went to call-for-n-a,
And her hoop she walked away,
The world once called her quite the run,
And she was hooped in fact like one.
Such hollow hearts once were a mask,
They dress now a la brassy cask.

Our Easy Chair.
"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."
GREENSBOROUGH, MAY 24.
A little girl, observing a goose with a
yoke on, exclaimed, "Why, ma, there is a
goose got corsets on. It walks like sister
Sally."
"I understand that your father is dead,"
said a man to a little boy, as he entered the
house. "You're right now, old hoss,"
said he, "he's laid out in t'other room as
cold as a wedge!"
Ladies, wear your skirts, and call no
man your friend who would seek to make
you lay them aside.
A friend! is he a friend? No, by my
soul,
If he can entertain the shadow of a wish
To kill you by such means.
A club of unmarried men recently gave
a ball, and called themselves "The Merry
Bachelors." Merry bachelors! Oh,
pshaw, don't talk nonsense! You might
as well say a skeleton is merry, because it
grins! It won't do.
At a recent exhibition of a menagerie,
an elephant was seen to pick up the loose hair
with his trunk, when an Irishman exclaimed,
"An what sort of a baste is that atin lay
with his tail?"
A LOCALISM.—Among the ingredients
in "Salad for the Social," we find the fol-
lowing, which even Punch will endorse:
"There are several things which you
never can by any account get a lady—be
she young or old—to confess to. Here are
some of them:—That she laces tight; that
her shoes are too small for her; that she
is ever tired at a ball; that she paints;
that she is as old as she looks; that she
has been more than five minutes dressing;
that has kept you waiting; that she blushed
when a certain person's name was mention-
ed; that she ever says a thing she does not
mean; that she is fond of scandal; that she
can't keep a secret;—she of all persons
in the world—is in love; that she doesn't
want a new bonnet; that she can do with
one single thing less, when she is going to
travel; that she hasn't the disposition of
an angel, or the temper of a saint;—or how
else could she go through one-half of what
she does? that she doesn't know better
than every one else what is best for her;
that she is a flirt or a coquette; that she
is ever in the wrong."
Beware of a silent dog and still water.

A Woman will cling to the chosen ob-
ject of her heart like a possum to a gum
tree, and you cannot separate her without
snapping strings no art can mend, and
leaving a portion of her soul on the upper
leather of your affections. She will some-
times see something to love where others
can see nothing to admire; and when her
fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it
sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy
head of hair.
AN HONOR.—A very diffident young
clergyman, who had been invited to dine
with a professional brother, who also kept
a young lady's boarding school. He was
introduced to a bevy of fair pupils in the
drawing room, and among them to a Miss
M—, to whom he said, stammering: "A—
a—a, Miss M—, a—a—I—I—
—I had the honor of sleeping with your
father a short time ago."
A dandy at a hotel, who wanted the milk
passed to him, thus asked for it:
"Please send your cow this way." To
whom the landlord retorted as follows:
"Waited take the cow down to where
the calf is blating!"
HE'S CAUGHT A TARTAR.—In some
battle between the Russians and Tartars,
a private soldier called out—
"Captain, halloo there—I've caught a
Tartar!"
"Fetch him along, then," said the cap-
tain. "Ay, but he won't let me," said
the man.
The fact was, the Tartar had caught him.
So when a man thinks to get another in,
and gets bit himself, they say, "He's caught
a Tartar!"
The most unromantic things we know of,
are the hic-cups. All a girl has to do to
convince her swain that she is not an
"angel," is to get a "fit" of them. It will
lower his fancy at least a dozen pegs.
Why is conscience like the strap on the
side of an omnibus? Because it is an
inward check to an outward man!
The Farmer.
Bread made by Steam Power.
Every day, almost, we hear of some new
application of machinery and steam power,
which facilitates man's labor, and enables
him to accomplish results which, to his un-
aided labor, would be impossible. We now
have steam power applied to the making
of bread. Mr. John Hecker, of 56 Rut-
gers street, announced to the public that
he has at last accomplished the long and
much desired object, namely: "The manu-
facture of bread entirely by machinery."
We have been shown specimens of the
bread thus manufactured, and it is of good
quality—not so light as bread made by
hand, but more evenly mixed and made.
Three advantages are claimed by Mr. Hecker
for his steam-made bread, over bread
made in the ordinary mode. First, that
it is clean; second, that it contains more
nutriment, being made from fresh ground
flour; and third, that it is cheaper, because
made at less expense.
Whatever reduces the price of bread with-
out depreciating its quality, must be re-
garded as a benefit to the public generally,
and every one can judge of the advantage
of the application of steam machinery to
the manufacture of bread by the scale of
prices which Mr. Hecker proposes. His
scale is a pound of bread for one half as
many cents as the barrel of flour cost dollars.
Thus, when flour is ten dollars per barrel,
the bread will be five cents a pound; when
nine dollars, four and a half cents a pound;
when six dollars, three cents a pound, or
four pounds of bread for a shilling. We
hope to see flour fall to this price, before
the end of the year. Steam has often been
called a benevolent agent, but it never so
well deserved the epithet more, as it does
now, when it is employed in cheapening
the price of bread.—N. Y. Sun of Thurs-
day.
STEEL TIRES.—At the works of F.
Crupp, of Eisen, in Westphalia, tires are
formed of cast steel in a very ingenious
manner. A flat bar of steel is taken, two
holes bored in the ends of the bar, and by
powerful machinery is cut through from
hole to hole. It is then opened out and
between rollers a perfect tire is made
without weld. This celebrated manufac-
ture has on exhibition at its works, a tire,
which, after running thirty thousand miles,
presents scarcely any appearance of wear
on its surface.
HOW THE HORSE BREATHES.—It is a
curious natural fact, that the horse has
the singular property of breathing through
the nostrils only, and not through the
mouth; for in the severest exercises, the
mouth is never seen open, unless the lower
jaw be brought down violently by force of
the bit. This may account for the great
dilataion of the nostrils after hard running.
TO TAKE RUST OUT OF STEEL.—Cover
the steel with sweet oil, well rubbed on.
In forty-eight hours rub with finely-powdered
unsalted lime, until the rust disap-
pears.
"Adios I am no More," as Miss Mary
More remarked as soon as she was mar-
ried.

TO PRESERVE SILK.—Silk articles
should not be kept folded in white paper,
as the chloride of lime used in bleaching
the paper will probably impair the color of
silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the
yellowish, smooth India paper is best of
all. Silk intended for dress should not be
kept long in the house before they are
made up, as lying in the folds will have a
tendency to impair its durability, by caus-
ing it to split, particularly if the silk has
been thickened by gum. Thread lace veils
are very easily cut. But dresses of velvet
should not be laid by with any weight
above them; if the nap of a thin velvet is
laid down it is not possible to raise it up
again. Hard silk should never be wrinkled,
because the thread is easily broken in the
creases, and it never can be rectified. The
way to take the wrinkles out of silk
scarfs and handkerchiefs is to moisten the
surface evenly with a sponge and some
weak glue, and then pin the silk with some
toilet pins around the shelves on a mat-
tress or feather bed, taking pains to draw
out the silk as tight as possible. When
dry, the wrinkles will have disappeared.
The reason of this is obvious to every per-
son. It is a nice job to dress light-colored
silk, and few should try it. Some silk
articles should be moistened with weak
glue water, and the wrinkles ironed out by
a flat iron on the wrong side.
LIME CEMENT FOR ROOFS.—A recent
invention by M. Sorel promises to be of
great advantage to plasterers and workers
in stucco. He stated that the invention
consisted in the discovery of a property
possessed by oxychloride of zinc, which
renders it superior to the plaster of Paris
for coating the walls of roofs. It is ap-
plied in the following manner: "A coat
of oxyd of zinc mixed with size, and made
up like a wash, is first laid on the wall,
ceiling, or wainscot, and over that a coat
of chloride of zinc applied, being prepared
in the same way as the first wash. The
oxyd and chloride effect an immediate
combination, and form a kind of cement,
smooth and polished as glass, and possess-
ing all the advantages of oil-paint, without
its disadvantages of smell, &c. The inven-
tor further suggests the employment of
oxychloride of zinc as a paint for iron;
and also to stop hollow teeth, for which
its plasticity and subsequent hardness and
imperviousness to the moisture of the
mouth render it particularly applicable."
COOKED FOOD FOR CATTLE.—It is be-
lieved that farmers do not appreciate the
advantages of cooked food. From experi-
ments made it is found that two bushels
crushed and boiled is equal to four bush-
els in the ear. In feeding milch cows the
difference is found to be even greater in
favor of crushing and cooking.
Eighty pounds of water and twenty
pounds of corn meal will make, when
boiled, one hundred pounds of stiff mush,
twenty pounds of which is a large feed for
a steer weighing, say one thousand pounds.
Three feeds, or sixty pounds of this feed
per day, with a small quantity of hay, say
five pounds, will increase the weight of
an ordinary sized bullock at least three
hundred pounds in three months, if care-
fully and regularly cleaned, watered, &c.
The actual weight of meal in these sixty
pounds of mush is twelve pounds.
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.—We would
recommend to every one having a good
garden to plant half a dozen or a dozen
roots of rhubarb. The leaf stalks in early
spring, long before gooseberries are large
enough, make most delightful tarts, by
some and by the writer amongst the rest,
preferred to the gooseberry. Plants may
be raised from seed, but they require much
care. It will be more convenient to pur-
chase a small number of some approved
variety. They should be set four feet apart
each way, in very rich land and well pre-
pared—the ground to be kept clean and
loose at all times. The stalks of the Victo-
ria and some other kinds are sometimes
almost as large as one's wrist.—Southern
Farmer.
COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—The last
invention is a plan for cooking without fire,
described in the Scientific American. The
invention is a combination of tin cooking
dishes, placed one above another, the bot-
tom of one vessel fitting on the top part of
the dishes below. In the lower dish of all
a small quantity of quick lime is placed,
and then, by means of a tube, cold water
is introduced upon the lime. Chemical
action generates intense heat, whereby
the articles on the dishes are quickly cook-
ed, ready for the table.
TO EXTRACT INK FROM MAROGRANY.—
Dilute half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol
with a large spoonful of water and apply
it to the ink spot with a feather. Let it
lie for a few minutes, and rub it off quick-
ly; and repeat if not quite removed. An
excellent receipt.
PICKLES.—An excellent way to make
pickles that will keep a year or more, is to
drop them into boiling water, but not boil
them; let them stay in ten minutes, wipe
them dry, and drop into cold spiced vine-
gar, and they will not need to be put into
salt and water, and are always ready for
use.

BURNING FLUID.—Warranted not to char
the work. For sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 15, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.
J. D. CUNNINGHAM. G. W. STYRON.
CUNNINGHAM & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1856.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS. W. T. CARROLLING.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shoekoe Slip, Richmond, Va.
GIVE particular attention to the sale
of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every
description of Country Produce. All pack-
age Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dis-
patch. 8-6ms.
ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-
vantageously, any quantity of flour from
Ontario, Almonce, Guilford and neighboring
counties. Many years experience with every
facility and ability enables us to guarantee sat-
isfaction and promptness in all sales. We have
sold for, and receive for among many others:
Hon. THOS. RYFEN, Almonce,
JOHN NEWELL, do
P. A. HOLY, do
W. R. ALBRIGHT, Chatham,
J. H. HARRINGTON, do
A. H. LINDLEY, do
P. C. CAMERON, Orange,
JOHN L. LYON, do
W. J. BINGHAM, do
JOHN LONG, Randolph,
E. G. BRADY, Person,
G. H. WILLIAMS, do
Feb. 6, 1856. 6-6lyr.
E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,
Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose
and Poetical Works in General Literature;
Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and
Writing Post Papers, Writing Desks, Music and
Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Ar-
ticles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court
house.
NEW BOOKS.
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New "Do."
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smith's Landscape Gardening.
Erwin's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.
FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lem-
ons just received at L. BENTIN'S.
FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES
just received at L. BENTIN'S.
March 26, 1856.
FISH—fresh Mulletts and Mackerel, just
received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.
Give us a Call!
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the
public that he has just opened a BOOT AND
SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Mar-
ket street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith
shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and
BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate
prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short
notice.
JAMES R. SIKES.
March 24, 1856. 13-6ly
THE REVISED CODE.
COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856.
GOOD BOOKS
Delight, Instruct, Refine.
HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.
PLEASE send for a Copy of our Illustra-
ted Catalogue of 150 different
books, suitable for Family and Fireside Read-
ing, and embracing
Popular American Biographies, Narra-
tives and Travels, Agriculture, Tem-
perance, Law, and School Books for the
Young, beautifully Printed and Il-
lustrated Family Bibles, Religious
Books, Standard and Select Poetry,
and a choice variety of Miscellaneous
Books.
We will send it without charge.
It contains a full description of the best stand-
ard works on the above important subjects,
with their prices, and in a form convenient for
reference and preservation. Every reader and
book-buyer, should have it. We will send
any of our books, Postage Pre-paid, on receipt
of the advertised price, which may be sent to
us by mail.
Ours are the Best Books for Agents,
because they are adapted to the wants of the
people. Full particulars and Practical Instruc-
tions sent gratis, on application to
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Greensboro,
Auburn. (21-65)
THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN
Methodism by Dr. Deems.
doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May 12, 1856.
SODA WATER
Drawn From Cast Iron
PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing
them from the liability to taint the Water
with any Metallic Poison by
W. C. PORTER.
J. L. HENDRIX,
(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR,
Caldor House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock
of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye stuff,
Brushes, Perfumery, Potashes, Extracts, Soaps,
Cosmetics.
Also,
SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every
article usually found in a Drug Store. Call
on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Pre-
scription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.
LAMP.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received
at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.
BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE
TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common
Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.
MORRIS, new Crop, just received and
for sale by
Jan. 20. RANKIN & McLEAN.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK.
HAS now in store, and is constantly receiv-
ing well-selected Stock of Carpets, Oil-
Cloths, &c., to which he invites particular attention,
believing that an examination of both quality
and price, will prove satisfactory to Merchants
and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash.
His Stock consists of Rich Velvet Tapestry and
Brussels Carpets in New Designs; Superior Eng-
lish and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;
Comprising many New Patterns, made expres-
sly for first class trade.—Also,
Tilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Car-
pets.
Oil-Cloth, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in var-
ious qualities.
Rich Moquette, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs
and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Pattern.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-6 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shades of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other ar-
ticles usually kept in Carpet Stores.
HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING,
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom, Three-Ply and
Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn
Prison-made Brussels 3-Ply, Ingrain and Venetian
Carpets and Rugs.
All which will be fairly represented to pur-
chasers, and sold at fair prices.
June 30, 1856. 1-8m.
GRAND COMBINATION.
FOR the especial benefit of the reading pub-
lic, the Publishers of the Times have made
arrangements by which they can furnish the
principal Literary Journals and Magazines at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Any person sending us \$10 will receive one
copy of the Times and a full set of the British
Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L.
E. & Co. for one year. For \$4 we will send
the Times and either of the following \$3 Maga-
zines for one year: Southern Literary Messen-
ger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's Maga-
zine; and Graham's Magazine. For \$3 we
will send one copy of the Times and the Chris-
tian Album.
New Spring Goods
R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,
HAVING received his full supply
of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared
to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY ar-
ticles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.
His goods were purchased on the most favorable
terms and selected from the largest and hand-
somest stocks in New York. They consist in
part of Prints,
Printed and Robe
Laws, Jaconets and Or-
ganzies, Flannels and Plain,
Bereges, Tissues and Grandines,
Brilliant and Glacé Silks, Al-
pacas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Fig-
ured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glacé Silks and
Bonnet Silks, Gents, Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Cassimer's
Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Mar-
seilles Vesting, Table Dam-
ask, NAPKINS, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Dimities, Swiss
MUSLIN,
Victoria and Bishop Laws, Figured Muslin,
Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane
Jaconets and Nankoots, Novelties in Embroid-
eries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Far-
mers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray
Linen, Brown and Bleached Drillings, Shirtings,
Sheatings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East cor-
ner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.
A CALL FOR CASH.
RANKIN & McLEAN, Respectfully in-
vite all persons indebted to come for-
ward and pay up as they are very much in
need of cash. Those having open accounts who
cannot now cash them will please come forward
and close them by note. Those having notes
of long standing failing to pay or renew them
may expect to pay cash upon them, as they
must have cash, at least in part, and their notes
renewed. Interest will be charged upon all
open accounts from Jan. 1st till the time of
settling.
Jan., 1856.
Shirts! Shirts!!
MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in
Greensboro, N. C., would respectfully inform
the gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity, that
she keeps constantly on hand a lot of new
SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in
quality and price.
SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made
to order. Those wishing anything in this line,
would do well to give her a call, on South Side
Market street, just below M. Brown's Black-
smith shop.
March 24, 1856. 13-6ly
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services
to the citizens of Greensboro and all
others who may desire operations performed
on their teeth in the most approved, modern
and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and
every operation pertaining in any way to Den-
tal Surgery, unassisted or assisted by the
Senior of the firm has in his possession
Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental
Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons,
and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has
been in the regular practice of the profession
for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms
[on Market Street two doors above the Bland
House] in a handsome and comfortable man-
ner for the reception of ladies, where one of
the firm may always be found. Ladies will
be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-17.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C. 1-17.
BURNING FLUID always on hand at the
Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro, 1856. 16-6ms.
TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just re-
ceived and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
AMBROTYPE.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the
ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro and vicin-
ity, that he is now prepared to take AM-
BROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of
art, they surpass the old DAQUEROTYPE in
beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate
contrast between light and shade, making a
positive picture that can be seen in any light,
and are not affected by atmosphere or water,
and will last for all time.
Also,
DAQUEROTYPES, in all the various
branches of the art with the newest im-
provements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and
Daquerotyping on reasonable terms. APPA-
RATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
J. A. ORR, G.
12-17.
J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.
WILL attend to the Sale of Flour
and other Produce. 14-17

COMMITTEE-MEN FOR 1856-7.
DISTRICT. NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN.
1 William Foster, R. C. Scott, D. Zimmerman,
2 John Zimmerman, J. Summers, J. Kernolle,
3 John Wharton, Wm Cobb, George C. Bonn,
4 John Albright, Hillary Huffman, G. Starr,
5 Henry Shoffner, Hugh Shaw, John J. Clapp,
6 John F. Record, Henry Kim, Wm Smith,
7 A Maxwell, William Green, John M. Wright,
8 John Gant, Elias Melvin, Robert C. Rankin,
9 E. H. Montgomery, C. Hudson, E. Whittington,
10 John C. Clarke, Samuel Bell, Robert Wiley,
11 D. C. Stewart, S. Hunter, Gideon Greenon,
12 Ervin Hanner, Paul Coble, J. Hemphill,
13 James Gant, Spencer Beville, J. Parker,
14 Wm McIntosh, M. Cunningham, D. Wierick,
15 Nicholas Holt, Samuel Holden, J. Wharton,
16 John McCulloch, D. M. Forbes, W. A. Cox,
17 J. A. Kernutt, C. M. Tucker, J. B. Gamble,
18 Thomas Hendrix, P. Kirkman, S. V. Barker,
19 Wm S. Culson, J. H. Brown, Peter Harris,
20 Dr. James Hobbs, Wm Scott, Geo. Dickey,
21 David Albright, Calm White, Tim Smith,
22 J. Armfield, Andrew Kirkman, J. L. Kirkman,
23 Wm Hodge, Henry Northam, Wm Kirkman,
24 Wm Kirkman, R. Stephenson, L. Coltrian,
25 J. P. Pegram, J. L. Ogburn, Wm J. Robinson,
26 R. Blackburn, Jesse Case, John Lambert,
27 L. Kirkman, N. H. Clarke, Wm Cummings,
28 Ithamer Couch, T. Cook, John Morris,
29 J. Armfield, John Gant, J. P. Armfield,
30 John A. Moon, Anson Holton, Jesse Redlar,
31 John B. Dwigins, John Frazier, J. Gordon,
32 Hugh Lowry, Daniel Pegram, T. Benbow,
33 J. Ballard, Wm. P. Gray, Thomas Paskal,
34 Thomas Thornton, J. R. Gray, H. Davis,
35 Dr. Peake, J. E. Guire, J. M. Hodgecock,
36 Solomon Wheeler, J. Hodgecock, R. Schrist,
37 Wm H. Britain, C. Booth, J. A. Hoskins,
38 John Denny, C. G. Yates, A. Weatherly,
39 Pleasant McAdoo, A. Rankin, M. Rankin,
40 Wm McMurrary, L. Ray, Robt. McCutcheon,
41 Samuel Nelson, Jesse Smith, P. Rankin,
42 James Ray, Moses Young, Amel Owens,
43 Jacob Clapp, David Nege, S. E. Frost,
44 D. Schoolfield, T. A. Rankin, T. Dannel,
45 J. B. Houston, D. M. Kirkman, L. S. Kirkman,
46 J. M. Kirkman, Obed Anthony, Dix Hodgins,
47 John Clark, Roddy Kirkman, A. Wiley,
48 Harris Kirkman, G. Stanley, R. Caldwell,
49 D. Frost, Joshua Clapp, J. Frost,
50 Joseph Tatkinson, H. Ledbetter, A. Stuart,
51 Sol Greenon, T. G. Wharton, J. Clapp,
52 Stephen Hunt, Jaber Hut, John Scott,
53 Dr. S. G. Coffin, Wm Rocco, W. H. Stanley,
54 James Henderson, Z. Kerser, N. Hunt Jr.,
55 John Harden, Jonathan Causey, J. Miller,
56 Joseph Sullivan, J. Murphy, S. Trotter,
57 Abner Armfield, J. Northam, Jehu Marsh,
58 L. Pitts, N. Johnson, Joshua G. Hodgecock,
59 Alfred Jones, John McIntosh, J. M. Thom,
60 John Cobb, Henry Cobb, P. Rankin,
61 T. Warren, C. Pegram, William Anthony,
62 Jonathan Fraser, J. Ricks, Wm N. Armfield,
63 J. Hodgins, G. Lamb, A. C. Murray,
64 J. Bundy, M. H. Mendenhall, E. Mendenhall,
65 Albert Forbes, Forbes Wiley, James Miner,
66 J. Lamb, Henry Wright, P. F. Carpenter,
67 Alexander Hanner, Wm Hockett, E. Field,
68 Joel Pike, John Goley, Valentine Wilson,
69 Daniel Wierick, Peter Summers, L. Kernolle,
70 John Thomas, Peter Geringer, Asa Clapp,
71 Jos A. Houston, M. S. Sherwood, S. G. Thomas,
72 David Coble, Eli Ingolds, J. A. Ingold,
73 Jonathan Welch, Peter Davis, Wm Wiley,
74 Alfred Summers, H. Moore, Dr. R. X. Deems,
75 Samuel Whit, H. W. Peeples, J. B. Clarke,
76 R. G. Stewart, R. Phillips, Thos Paisley.
E. W. OGBURN, Chairman
May 6, (1856). Board Superintendents.

New Goods!
A. WEATHERLY
IS now receiving and opening his
newly purchased stock of Spring and Sum-
mer Goods, embracing almost every article of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He would call
the particular attention of the ladies to his hand-
some stock of Green and Gold BONNETS
—newest styles and of the late openings.
Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dress
Goods of all description, Mantillas, &c., all of
which will be sold on the most accommodating
terms. Call and examine before purchasing,
and there is no fear of being able to please,
both in quality of goods and price.
He would hereby return his sincere thanks
for the liberal patronage that he has received
for the last three or four years, and hopes by
a strict attention to business to merit and receive
a continuance of the confidence and patronage
of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY.
April 4, 1856. 15-17
NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILOR-
ING.—HARRILL & MORING, successors to
J. G. Eiland, having taken the shop formerly
occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland
House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Green-
boro and the surrounding country, that they
are prepared to execute all orders in their line
with neatness and dispatch.
Mr. Harrell having had several years' ex-
perience in some of the most fashionable estab-
lishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright
of the far famed firm of Albright, Saniento &
Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he
cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cut-
ting, being regularly in receipt of the New
York and Philadelphia Fashions.
All work done by us warranted to please.
Give us a trial.
February, 1856. HARRILL & MORING.
6-17.
New Books.
Macaulay's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chambers's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c.
Banerol's History of the U. S.
Webb's Life Marion.
Do " " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.
Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes
to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier
Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus
and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops;
Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bu-
reaux an assortment—of every price and qual-
ity; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with
spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands,
&c.
All made as good and sold as low as North-
ern work.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and
Country Produce at market prices,—taken in
exchange for furniture. 1-17.
MEETING OF THE
Grand Section C. of T.
THE eighth annual session of the Grand Sec-
tion Cadets of Temperance of North Caro-
lina, will be held in Greensboro, N. C., Tuesday
the 1st July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Every sec-
tion in the State is most earnestly solicited
to send a representative, as the vital interest of the
Order depends upon the transactions of this
meeting.
J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P.
(18-64)
* * * Will papers in this State, friendly to the
cause of the young, be so kind as to insert this
notice a few times.

New and Cheap
GOODS,
Spring, 1856.
THE Subscribers are receiving their stock
of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting
partly of
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fan-
cy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and un-
bleached Sheetings and Drillings, Hosiery Goods,
Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of
SUMMER CLOTHING—Boats, Shoes, Hats
and Straw Goods, Books and Stationery, Hard-
ware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints,
Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought
so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.
Many thanks for past favors and hope for a
continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.
New Books.
Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Mem-
oirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Pa-
per, T. S. Arthur's work's, Nickbock-
er, Fanny Lindwood, India the Pearl of
Pearl River, The New Purchase, Fortes, Trag-
edy and other Tales Edith the Quakeress,
Camrore's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.
Just Received
At Mrs. L. Bencini's.
A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons,
Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and
all staples usually kept in a Confectionary.
March 12, 1856.
JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Road,
No. 2, 1855.
Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools,
and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
A GENERAL assortment of Hard-
ware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails,
Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.
JAMES M. HUGHES,
Fashionable Tailor,
(In J. Melzer's New Brick Building.) West
Market, Greensboro, N. C.
WOULD respectfully return his thanks to
the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity
for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed,
and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with
his long experience in cutting and making, that
he will continue to merit and receive a liberal
patronage. He has a regularly established ap-
proach by which he receives the latest Paris,
New York and Philadelphia fashions.
All work warranted to please in fit and dis-
cuss. Bility. One trial is all that is asked to give
satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Mar-
ket, in J. Melzer's New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4-17
JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R.
R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Malleable Cast-
ings, Springs, Axes, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
English, German and Brass Scythes and Shovel
Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw
Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
J. A. ORR & McLEAN.
N. E. corner Market & Dary Streets.
A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reale Street,
1856. NEW YORK. [2-17
N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-17
HENRICO PILE LOTION.
THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a
gentleman who had been afflicted with this
most distressing complaint for fifteen years and
having been entirely cured by its use, as well
as many others who have tried it, its virtues, we
recommend it to all who may be suffering with
this annoying disease, assuring them that when
used in accordance with the direction it has
rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it
failed to give relief.
For sale at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro, N. C. 1-17ms.
HELP
Young America!!
A DAMS & STEINER would most respect-
fully inform the public, that they have
opened a new Harness Establishment, in the
town of Greensboro, on East Market street, a
few doors below the Court House, in the build-
ing formerly occupied by G. A. Gillespie, where
they would be pleased to have their friends call
and examine their work, and hear their prices
before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want
either single or double harness, of any qual-
ity, from the plainest to the finest city harness,
will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they
are determined to sell their work, all of which
is manufactured with their own hands, of the
best materials, and in the most durable and
tasteful manner, on such terms as cannot fail
to give general satisfaction. As they are just com-
mencing their career in life, they hope their
friends will not neglect an interest in their suc-
cess, in proportion to their own assiduity, in-
dustry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and
a liberal support from those who stand in need
of the articles they are engaged in manufactur-
ing.
Greensboro, Feb. 1856. 7-17.
NEW BOOKS.
Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and
Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.
BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR
MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor
Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive,
kept in full supply on hand. French Burr
Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warrant-
ed delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or
any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
WILL keep constantly on hand,
Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour,
Butter,